HIS RECEPTION AT SOUTH BEND, IND .- THE PEO-PLE WELCOME HIM HOME-SPEECH OF ME. COLFAX.

Schuyler Colfax has reached his home, and ad neighbors turned out en masse to welcome

of the faces I was to see here in this audience before me when I arrived at my home thirty-two years ago. I remember when, as a boy, I first looked down upon the smiling prairies of Terre Conpec, coming from my home in the East with those who were near and dear to me to seek our fortunes in this Western land, there was the place where our tent was pitched and where first we found a home in Indiana; and though but barely then in my teens, no sooner had I arrived there than I found myself among those far older than myself, whose friendship has grown with my growth and strengthened with my strength. I see some of those periods and of the years succeeding before me to-day. Many have passed away; the tombstones in the grave-yard tell the record of their lives and of their names, but their children are left behind, who seem to have inherited all their parents' interests and all their parents's affection for me, as they have inherited their blood from the parents that gave them birth, and they have followed me, too, with their kindness until tow. I have even seen in the past contest the grandchildren of those who welcomed me when I first came among you, and I have seen them rivaling in their devotion the kindness and friendship of those who have gone before over a quarter of a century ago. Twenty-seven years singe I came to this town, then but a little village, with my family, who were compelled by a circumstance well known to many of you by the election of one of my family to a position in your county, to remove here to your county-seat. Well do I remember the scenes and the incidents of those early years, as well as I remember them imprinted as they are upon my heart as with a graver of steel. In all the associations of early manhood, I was one in your midst, and many of your Aldermen remember when you first became acquainted with me; you remember when you first became acquainted with me; you remember when you farse he was struggling forward the my county. ber when you first saw and first became acquainted with me; you remember when you first became acquainted with me; you remember when you rave me your friendship. I see many now in your midst, older than I, who were my friends in that early day when I was struggling forward in my career. In the Anditor's Olice of your old Court-House I was engaged in making out tax duplicates, recording the proceedings of your County Board, settling with Supervisors, &c., and making acquaintances who have ever since been friends. Well do I remember also, how in our mock legislative assembly I was studying the demands of parliamentary law which recent events have required use to administer in the Congress of the United States. Some of you who have come here since that olden time do not know anything about that old Court-House of ours, and those associations which are dear to me and which I shall never forget. There are some things about it which were peculiar. I remember it was not in the Ionian, or Doric, or Corinthian style of architecture, but it was emphatically in the Indiana style of architecture, flaughter.] I remember distinctly that it was just exactly as long as it was wide, and just exactly as high as it was wide. Laughter, and cries of "That's so!"] It was the model temple of justice in old times in Indiana, and I have found in speaking over the State a few of these venerable and antiquarian relies left yet. Then coming down later, I shall not speak to you of my public life which I have had to lead, for it has been familiar to you. My political life has been cast in the stormlest period of the history of our country, from the days of the Revolution to the present time. With all the excitements and accribites of party struggle, with excitement unparalleled in the political contests of the past. I rejoice to be able to say before you reday that never, when I returned to your midst, has there been one man, be he even the bitterest of my opponents—there has never been a man, however autagonistic he might be to me, that ev on them as unreservedly as I believe in the mapiration of revealed truth. They were the polar star that guided my political course. They were the chart by which I to them in the past, and whatever is to be before me in the future, do de helping me I shall stand by them as earnestly and inflexibly in the years to come as I have in the past. Great appliance.) You remember that most of my life has been spelt among you in the editorial profession, and all of you almost without the fact that I was not always the collector—all rolled into one. Haughter, the mail-boy, the collector—all rolled into one. Haughter, the mail-boy, the collector—all rolled into one. Haughter, and my own right, I antagonized without opprobrium and opposed them without invective, and every one of you here, Democrate and Republicans, to the collector—all rolled into one. Haughter, the mail-boy, the collector—all rolled into one. Haughter, the mail-boy, the collector—all rolled into one is a six or claff years, of the collector—all rolled into one is a six or claff years, of the collector and opposed them without invective, and every one of you here, Democrate and Republicans, to be lessed in your scholars and your children's children'

I have not deemed it proper or fitting, when one is presented by the people, or a party representing a large portion or a majority of the American people for the national offices for which Gen. Grant and myself have been presented, it as to the front of the balcony, and spoke as follows:

SPECCH OF MR. COLFAX.

nore owners, we want no more drafts; we want no more carnage; we want no more bloadshed; we want no more carnage; we want no more carnage will have. The great hero of the century, who heads the Union to-day in this contest, commanded peace on the battle-field, and he will, in the Executive Chair, command peace in this Republic of ours. [Applause.] From even to ocean, and from the frozen lakes to where the flowers bloom in the perpetual Spring, on the borders of the Sonthern Gulf, he will have peace by protecting every man within our limits; poor though he may be, described the peace of the Sonthern Gulf, he will have peace by rotecting every man within our limits; poor though he may be, friendless and obscured, he had been to describe the same the following he may be, friendless and obscured. Applause. A voice, S. Grant will collect. Mr. Colfax. That ought to have been given a cheer for Grant, for I was speaking of him, not of myself. I have nothing to say about myself as a candidate, for I suppose, to tell the truth, that if Gen. Grant should be elected. I probably should also be so. [Laughter and applause.] They say he can't make speeches. [A voice, —"We don't want him to."] You see I am saying nothing about the principles, or platform, or the candidates of our opponents, but I have a right to speak of him who led those for whom I speak that stood round him binding the see Republican principles in the past. I have one speech when the foundation to him at his residence in Washington. It was a speech of only sight lines, but there were two lines in it that were as weighty, that were available as if they had filled the many volumes that gave you history of works of Confucius; they were these: "If elected, I shall have ne policy to enforce against the will of the people." (Great applause.] That is a declaration worthy of the cause, and he said, you remember, to Pres

appeared on the balcony, and was halled by deafening seed. Three large and expensive hydraulic machines cheers. The Hon. I. B. Rice, Mayor of Chicago, intro-

and they were given with a wit, she should be the policy of the front of the balcony, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. COLFAX.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have just is reached your city after a long and tedious journey from Washington, at the close of a protracted session of Congress, on my ride to a town that, much as I love Chicago, I love much more. That is, my home at South Bend. But I noonlight night, on the banks of your great lake, to render the model of the states years, watch their public servants at Washington. I know how critically the people of American the control of the con MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have just

their vigor, weight, and wisdom, and in an respects it is well worthy of the position which it holds as the principal organ of Liberal principles in the literary capital of North Britain. Listen, then, to what it says, in its issue of the 13th of July, concerning our own affairs, remembering that it is well to see ourselves as others see us: "The two parties that are now struggling for the Presidency of the United States," says The Scotsman, "are separated by no thin line, perceptible only to local observers, and undistinguishable across the Atlantic. The Republicans say, 'Let us be dishonest, and elect Mr. Horatio Seymour." That such a way of putting the Democratic say, 'Let us be dishonest, and elect Mr. Horatio Seymour." That such a way of putting the Democratic programme is literally true will appear upon a slight reflection on the components of the 'platform' adopted the other day in New-York." And then follows an analysis of the Tammary Hall platform, displaying an acquaintance with American politics and an understanding of the purposes of the Democratic party which it is graitiying to see in a British newspaper. Coming then, to speak of the candidate who was chosen to stand upon this platform, "which will disgust all scruppilous consciences on both sides of the Atlantic," The Nortsman says: One of the first consequences of the adoption of this line was the necessity under which the Democratia by of nominating, not the best man, but the best available man. Long service, which alme, a high character, and good at littles tell even in a race for the Presidency United States, and all these qualifications chooses and by Chief-Lustice Chaes in egglical contents of the presidency of the period, to have experience and reputation if he be wanting in supplements. But was a service of a Democratic Convenion of the period, to have experience and reputation if he be wanting in supplements. The Convenion of the period, to have experience and reputation if he be wanting in supplements. The Convenion of the period, to ha

people should first say and then think it is something better."

—No doubt such criticisms as these are mortifying to such of the Democrats as are capable of appreciating the fact that their political principles, if applied by them to private transactions, would ostracise them from decent society everywhere. But so long as they go in for wholesale cheating, they must expect to be spoken of as rascals.

Gov. Parker of New-Jersey on the Situation of the Democracy of New-Jersey, assembled at Trenton, to hear the issues of the campaign discussed. After the meeting was called to order, Gov. Parker was introduced, when, after referring to the candidate for Governor, he referred to the nominations for President and the served with or under him in as this, to those who have the campaign of the served with or under him in as this, to those who have the campaign of the served with or under him in as this, to those who have the campaign of the served with or under him in as this, to those who have the campaign of the served with or under him in as this, to those who have the campaign of the served with or under him in as this, to those who have the campaign of the served with or under him in as the face of the earth has ference acy; it is a quiet more figures and a deal more active on the dandyism, the pupping matter on the dandyism, the coloring. For, to sum up in pupping matter on the dandyism, the coloring. For, to sum up in pupping matter on the dandyism, the calcustion is a quiet and shallow affectation of our fashion. The shallow affectation of our fashionships, and the shallow being hor being the dandyism, the pupping matter on the dandyism, the calcustion is at leason in practical time of the shallow affectation, of our fashionships, and the shallow affectation of our fashi The contribute of the contribu

POLITICAL.

General Government. I could have supported a war Democrat like Hanceck or Hendricks. I could support Democrate like Hanceck or Hendricks. I could bave supported a war Democrate like Hanceck or Hendricks. I could support Democrate like Hance

BALTMORE NEGROES FOR GRANT.

above, which in substance are that the prime movers in getting up the "Border State Convention," would have, under other circumstances, supported others than the nominees of the Republican Convention as being false in fact, and inconsistent with the interest of the colored race and the gratitude owing by them to the Republican party; that it was untrue that the 'prime movers' of the said Convention ever intended to use the same otherwise than for the full and unquivocal indorsement of the Chicago nominees; that the meeting realizm the demand heretofore made for the recognition by a law, over all the country, of an entire consulty of all American citizens in all evil ored people's cause, and piedre the meeting to the suport of that party. Remarks were made by J. H. Pinder, H. J. Brown, R. A. Mason, H. Bowser, and G. Hackett, in support of the resolutions, after which the were adopted and the meeting adjustment."

CONSISTENCIES OF THE WORLD.

were adopted and the meeting a planned."

CONSISTENCIES OF THE WORLD.

LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT.

Prom The N. J. World, April II.

1663.

General Grant's history should teach us to discriminate better than we Americans are apt to do between gutter and solid work. Our Grant as are apt to do between may find a wholesome corrective in the study of such a character as his. The qualities by which great things are accomplished are here seen to have no necessary connection with showy and superficial accomplished are here seen to have no necessary connection with showy and superficial accomplished are here seen to have no necessary connection with showy and superficial accomplished are here seen to have no necessary connection with showy and superficial accomplished are things are accomplished are true respect for themselves and each other; they are true respect for themselves and each other; they are true respect for themselves and each other; they are true respect for themselves and each other; they are true respect for themselves and each other; they are true respect for themselves and each other; they are true respect for themselves and each other; they are true respect for themselves and each other; they are true respect for themselves and each other; they are true respect for themselves and each other; they are true respect for themselves and each other; they are true respect for themselves and each other; they are true respect for themselves and each other; they are true respect for themselves and each other; they are true respect for themselves and each other; they are true respect for themselves and each other; they are true respect for themselves and each other; they are true respect for themselves and each other; they are true respect for themselves and each other; they are true respect for themselves and each other; they are true respect for themselves and each other; they are true respect for themselves and each other; they are true respect for themselves and the respect to the each other. The true respect to the

San Francisco, July 13, 1868.

THE KU-KLUX KLAN-THE FINANCES OF TEN. NESSEE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: The constitutional provision, authorizing me to convene you in extraordinary session, makes it my convened, and at the same time limits you in your acts of legislation to the business for which you have been called together.

troops for the purpose could be furnished. Thate the hours to be, set respectfully, your obediest servant.

Grab. H. Thomas. Major-General U. S. Aras.

State of Tennesene Executive Department.

Major-Gen. George H. Thomas: Your favor of the 25th lust is less before me, and your suggestions have been duly considered. I thank put for the same, and fully appreciate your metives. The principal difficulty we have to encounter has perhaps not occurred to your mind. The Sec life in rebellions counties for the most part, are strangely silent, and a strangely reluctant to comply with the provisions of the law. This restance arises from one of two considerations: either the fear of rinses in attempting to organize a Police force, or after said force shall have been disbanded. In some instances the Sheriffs are in sympathy with the rebellious element of their respective counties.

Upon the whole, I think it lakely I shall have to convene the Legislams in extraordinary session. I have the hours to be, &c.

E. This dangerous organization of ex-Rebels now ramified almost every part of the eleven States that once constituted the Southern Confederacy, and has already grown into a political engine of oppression so powerful and aggressive as to call forth in opposition several notable military orders. Organized upon the same basis, and having the same dark designs in view, that found a fit culmination in Booth's assassination of Abraham Lincola, it works in secret, with signs, symbols, and passwords, hatching plots to scatter anarchy and permanent disorder wherever it may have an existence. The influential portion of the Rebel press of the South hall its advent as a propitions circumstance. Of its purpose I need only extract from the Constitution of one of the Clubs of its Order, captured by the police at Memphis, the following declaration:

The object of this organization is for the purpose of pretecting the